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MAP NOTICES.

BY

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Since the last notice the U. S. Geological Survey has published twenty additional sheets of the Atlas of the United States. Among these only one lies in New York, and represents a bit of the south shore of Lake Ontario in Wayne County, under the name of the Poultneyville sheet.

In New Jersey is one sheet, Navesink, on a scale of 1:125,000, with contours at 20-foot intervals. It is situated in the eastern part of the State, and comprises the coast from Sandy Hook to a point six miles south of Bay Head, extending into the interior sufficiently far to take in New Brunswick. It is a reduction and reproduction of four sheets upon the mile scale.

The country about Niagara Falls and Buffalo, including the entire length of Niagara river, is represented upon a sheet of irregular shape and size, the scale being 1:62,500, with a 20-foot contour interval.

In Pennsylvania are four complete sheets, besides parts of other sheets. The four complete sheets are Indiana, Kittanning, Latrobe, and Tioga. They are upon a scale of 1:62,500, with contour intervals of 20 feet. These represent areas in the northern or western parts of the State in the Allegheny plateau. Here the plateau is deeply dissected by stream valleys, with little appearance of system either in the valleys or ridges.

The four sheets, which include Philadelphia and its environs, have been printed to get her in one map upon a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. This is a very useful map, and it includes a large area covered with dense settlement.

There are seven sheets representing, in the main, portions of Maryland, most of them containing also parts of other States. They are all upon a scale of 1:62,500, with contour intervals of 10 or 20 feet. Upon the Eastern Shore are Snow Hill, entirely in Maryland; Salisbury, in Maryland and Delaware; Princess Anne, in Maryland, and Virginia and Green Run, in the same two States. The first three of these sheets represent low-lying country, traversed by marshy, sluggish streams, and whenever they include the sea-coast it is low, and bordered by belts of marsh. The last, Green

Run, includes Chincoteague Bay and the sand bar separating it from the Atlantic Coast. The Gunpowder sheet lies upon the west shore of Chesapeake Bay, and represents a rolling country sloping down to a somewhat marshy coast. Parkton, which lies mainly in Maryland, with a narrow strip of Pennsylvania on the north, lies west of the head of Chesapeake Bay, and represents a rolling country of no great relief. Hancock, which includes parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, lies near the westward end of Maryland, in the mountainous region, and is traversed from west to east, in a great curve, by the Potomac river, which here cuts a succession of gorges through the ridges which run across the country transverse to the course of the river.

In Wisconsin is one sheet, Portage, on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. It represents a country of irregular glacial hills, with many swamps, small lakes, and crooked winding streams; a region whose surface has been diversified by the Laurentian glacier.

In Indiana and Kentucky is the Owensboro sheet, which, on a scale of 1:62,500 and contour interval of 20 feet, represents a portion of the valley of Ohio river. The valley is a road, extending from north to south across the sheet, and is elevated a little above the river level. Here and there, however, are hills standing up above the general low level of the bottom lands.

In Iowa there is one sheet, known as Oelwein, on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. It represents in the main a high rolling prairie, considerably dissected in the southeastern part by streams flowing to Volga and Turkey rivers.

The Joplin lead and zinc region in southwestern Missouri and southeastern Kansas is represented upon a special map on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 10 feet. This sheet comprises an area of about 500 square miles, or the equivalent of two Atlas sheets. This region, which now produces most of the zinc of the United States, as well as a notable part of the lead, consists in the main of a high rolling prairie, traversed by the broad flood plains of several large streams, and much dissected near the margins of their valleys. Here have grown up several important centres of population induced by the mines, such as Joplin, Carthage, Webb City, and Galena.

In Wyoming is one sheet, Mount Leidy, situated in the western part of the State, south of the Yellowstone Park and east of Jackson's Hole. The scale is 1:125,000, and the contour interval is 100 feet. The country consists of high, bold mountains, the Conti-

mental Divide, separating Wind river from the Snake, traversing the eastern part of the sheet, while the bulk of the sheet is made up of heavy spurs running westward from the summit.

In Oregon are two sheets, both situated in the eastern part of the State and adjoining one another, known as Baker City and Sumpter. The scale is 1:125,000, and the contour interval 100 feet. Sumpter represents a portion of the crest of the Blue Mountains, here rising to altitudes of 9,000 feet, with the spurs on the east dropping down to the valley of Powder river and the broken country upon the west. The Baker City sheet represents a portion of the Blue Mountains, with the upper valley of Powder river, here flowing northward.

That portion of Southern California lying between latitudes $32^{\circ} 40'$ and $33^{\circ} 40'$ and longitudes $116^{\circ} 30'$ and $118^{\circ} 30'$, including the highly-settled and developed region from Los Angeles, southward, with the mountain ranges bordering it, together with the southern edge of the Mohave Desert, are represented upon a single sheet, upon the scale of 1:250,000, with a contour interval of 250 feet. About 8,000 square miles are represented upon this map, which brings together the great ranges of San Gabriel and San Bernardino, which supply water to the extremely fertile valley to the southward, and the San Jacinto Mountains, which also contribute to watering this region. The scale of detail is sufficient to suggest, at least, the beautiful alluvial cones built up by the streams entering the valley from these mountains. This is the most extensive artesian area on earth.

In Alaska is one sheet, Forty Mile, comprising the area lying between latitude 64° and 65° and longitude 141° and 142° , an area of about 2,600 square miles. It is on a scale of 1:250,000, with contour interval of 200 feet. It represents a deeply-dissected plateau rising from the Yukon, which crosses its northeast corner at an altitude of about 500 feet above sea-level, up to over 6,000 feet in the highest summits, while the general level is a little above 3,000 feet.

Using the well-known map of the District of Columbia, on a scale of 1:62,500 as a basis, a map of historical geology has been issued by the Geological Survey.

The Standard Map of Connecticut, prepared under the direction of Joseph R. Bien, Julius Bien & Co., publishers, New York, 1902. Scale about 1 6-10 miles to an inch.

The streams are represented in blue, culture in black and red,

and the relief is expressed by brown crayon shading. The boundaries of the towns, cities, and boroughs are emphasized by bands of color. The map is, in the main, a reproduction of the Atlas sheets of the Geological Survey, with a revision of the cultural features, and a change in the method of expressing the relief. It shows all the railroads, country roads, and the street plans of cities. An added feature is the representation of trolley lines in the cities and rural districts. These have had wonderful development in recent years.

Printed from stone, the execution of the map is all that could be desired.